

My Daughter Louise.
In the light of the moon, by the side of the water,
My seat on the sand and her seat on my knee,
We watch the brilliant billows, do I and my daughter,
My sweet little daughter Louise.
We wonder what city the pathway of glory,
That broadens away to the limitless west,
Leads up to—she minds her of some pretty story,
And says: "The pathway that mortals love best."
Then I say: "It must lead to the far away city,
The beautiful City of Rest."
In the light of the moon, by the side of the water,
Stand two in the shadow of whispering trees,
And one loves my daughter, my beautiful daughter,
My womanly daughter Louise.
She steps to the boat with a touch of his fingers,
And out on the diamond pathway they glide;
The shovels are lost in the distance, it lingers,
I wait, but I know that its coming will prove
That it went to the walls of the wonderful city,
The magical City of Love.
I wait for her coming from over the sea;
I wait but to welcome the dust of my daughter,
To weep for my daughter Louise.
The path, as of old, reaching out in its splendor,
Gleams bright, like a way that an angel has trod;
I kiss the cold burden the billows surrender,
Sweet clay to lie under the pitiful sod;
But she rests, at the end of the path, in the city,
Whose "builder and maker is God."

THE ROMANCE OF CRACKER'S NECK.

BY COLONEL GEORGE W. SYMONDS.

That turbulent and tortuous stream the Little Sandy river coils itself completely around a rocky plateau of about 10,000 acres area, in the Western corner of Elliott county, Kentucky, the waters of the river being divided by a narrow strip of crumbled cliff. From time immemorial this peninsula has borne the euphemistic name of "Cracker's Neck." It is a wild and gloomy spot, it follows the boundaries of the plateau and view it from the opposite bank of the river. Walled in on all sides by frowning cliffs, rising nearly perpendicular to the height of 300 feet, their upper edge fringed by a heavy growth of stunted fern and laurel bushes, it certainly has a forbidding look. If you have the curiosity to explore the plateau and climb the summit of the crumbling cliff at the point of juncture with the mainland, the aspect changes. Ten years ago there was a thick growth of heavy timber on the "neck," but it has all been cleared away, and a vista of fertile fields and neatly fenced plantations sweep away on all sides to the cliff edges, which are still bordered by the laurel and fir growth. Evidence of civilization in the form of comfortable houses and stables and sheep flocks cropping the succulent herbage are seen on every hand. The country surrounding this plateau is rocky and sterile and the fertile neck rises up like an oasis in the mountain desert. It instinctively strikes the imaginative beholder as a fine spot for romance, and the "Romance of Cracker's Neck" I now propose to tell.

Immediately after the close of the late war a man named Peter J. Livingston, who had commanded a regiment of guerrillas on the Confederate side, purchased the neck for a nominal sum, cleared away the timber, laid off fields, built roads and erected houses and opened a store just on the verge of the crumbling cliff, down which you clambered to reach the mainland. He cut down this cliff and graded a road to the farther edge of the plateau, with lateral feeders running off on either side. He brought his family here, installed them in a luxurious home, and began a flourishing business, the basis of which was timber, great tracts of which were owned by him on the mainland. The geographical situation of the "neck" was an admirable one for business purposes, it being a sort of half-way station between the undeveloped riches of wild Kentucky and capital which stretched out eager hands toward the new Ohio river. He speedily drew about him an enormous trade and acted as a factor for the whole of the back country. He was an affable, pleasant-mannered man and made friends.

At this time Missouri Kentucky was in a state of anarchy, Law and order were filled with armed men engaged in those terrible family feuds which have made the dark and bloody ground famous. It was the favorite rendezvous, too, for a much worse class of criminals. Thieves and counterfeiters made their headquarters among the wild gorges and deep forests from which they emerged, at frequent intervals, to prey on the fatness of the rich blue-grass country but a few miles distant. Robberies were of frequent occurrence, and stolen horses and cattle were stamped out of the low country by the hundred head. They would be secreted here until the hue and cry was over, and then conveyed across the Ohio river and sold. It was known to the authorities that the desperadoes were well organized, and all efforts to break up the gang were fruitless. During all this time Colonel Peter J. Livingston flourished and waxed rich, and no one suspected that he had a hand in the lawless acts which were fast driving honest people out of the mountains, and deterring others from coming in to take their places.

Peter J. Livingston's business prospered so well that it was not long before he had a competitor. Two Virginians, father and son, named Malone, set up a store on the mainland, directly on the road to Livingston's store, and much of the trade which hitherto of necessity had gone to him was directed to the new establishment. The falling off in his business enraged Colonel Livingston beyond measure, and he had an open quarrel with the Malones. After this quarrel the two firms tried to injure each other in the way of trade as much as possible. Livingston made threats that he would break up the Malones, and drive them from the county. In the spring of 1877 Malone's store was broken into and robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of goods, and Colonel Livingston gloried in the discomfiture of his rivals over their loss. A few months afterwards a fire broke out in Malone's store, but was happily extinguished before much damage was done. After this second misfortune one of Malone's clerks, a

middle-aged man named Jasper Breeding, slept in the store to guard his employers' property.
Breeding was at his post one night in the fall of 1877. The hour was late and he was asleep. A noise in the store-room aroused him, and he jumped out of bed to find the store in flames. Through the curling smoke he saw two men hastily leaving the building by the front door, and heard them close and lock the door behind them. He realized that escape in that direction was cut off. Malone & Co. had considerable ready money on hand, and this money was in a large safe which stood in the office. Breeding had the key of the safe, and opened it to save the money. The safe was empty. He picked up a package of bills on the floor near the safe, which had been dropped by the thieves in their flight. There was a rear door to the building, which was secured from the inside by means of a box. The smoke was stifling, and Breeding opened this door to escape, only to find the doorway blocked by bales of hay, which had been rolled up against the end of the building. He tried to force a way through the barricade, but failed. The fire was now at his heels, and the smoke so thick that he could hardly breathe. Happily, he called to mind at this critical moment a small window on the side of the building. Groping his way to this last loophole of escape, he forced open the shutters, raised the sash and leaped out—not a moment too soon. When he turned to survey the burning building the long roof trembled and fell in with a crash, and the flames leaped high into the air. Nothing was saved but the package of money.

The burning, which was evidently done to rob and kill at the same time, created considerable excitement among the better class of citizens in Elliott county, and the next day a meeting was called to take measures to hunt down the criminals. With a stern sense of retribution this meeting was held on the charred fragments of Malone & Co.'s store. Money was raised on the spot and a detective was sent for to "work up" the case. The next night a meeting of citizens was held at Martinsburg, the seat of Elliott county. This meeting was secret, and its deliberations were not made public. The detective went to work on the case and caused the arrest of three men, charging them with complicity in the burning. One of the parties arrested by name John Kimball—a respectable and comfortably well-to-do farmer, who had hitherto borne a good reputation. His companions, Henry Ormsby and Bill McMillan, were both men of little character. Ormsby was a Tennesseean, and had served one term in the state penitentiary at Nashville. McMillan, a ne'er-do-well, who subsisted by hunting, fishing and logging, with an occasional job at wood-chopping, or farming. All three were placed in the jail at Martinsburg. All three were friends and partisans of Colonel Livingston, and the latter engaged a lawyer to defend them and made arrangements to bail them out of jail. He boasted that money would do anything, and with truth, too, for the judiciary was corrupt, and the officers of the law servile and easily intimidated. Another secret meeting of citizens was held and dark mutterings were heard on every hand.

The detective—whose identity, by the way, was never discovered, and is unknown to this day, save by the few who employed him—followed up the clue which he had unearthed. He knew that he had to deal with desperate men, who would stoop to any crime to shield themselves from punishment, and he went among the suspected parties, subtly disguised, professing to be a farmer "pal" of Ormsby's, anxious to extricate his old partner from his present difficulty, he gradually wormed his way into the confidence of the men whom he suspected of being concerned in the burning, and one night was admitted into their councils. What was his surprise and amazement to find that the men in jail were members of a regularly organized and thoroughly disciplined gang of counterfeiters, housebreakers and cattle and horse thieves, whose chief and moving spirit was Colonel Peter J. Livingston. This gang numbered about three hundred members, and many of them were men whose characters had never been attained even by suspicion.

Jubilant over the success he had achieved, and confident that he had evidence enough to cause the conviction of the whole gang, the detective hastened the next day to Martinsburg to secure warrants and a posse of arrest. When he reached the town he found that one of the men in jail (Ormsby) had confessed to everything, which he (the detective) had learned the night before, and that the other two prisoners, McMillan and Kendall—had been taken from the jail and hanged by a mob of about five hundred masked men, which had issued a proclamation justifying the act, and made known for the first time the existence of the "Regulators."

The story of this execution, "by command of Judge Lynch," is a brief one. The two secret meetings which had been held by the citizens of Elliott county, were for the purpose of organizing a "society of public protection and justice." One of the most prominent citizens of the county was at its head. Every man of standing, every man who lived on and respected the law in the country enrolled himself in the new order. Its spies were more ubiquitous than the hired detective, and brought to the chief of the order startling intelligence. Livingston's gang was becoming frightened, and had resolved on heroic measures for the succor of their brethren in duress. They had resolved to anticipate the law's slow delay, and rescue their friends by force. At the same time it was intended to burn Martinsburg and shoot down all opposition. The members of the "Regulators" knew that Peter J. Livingston was at the head of the order. He had wronged a confirmation of this knowledge from Ormsby and from Kendall and McMillan. He was provided with a list of the members of the gang. The lodge, in solemn convocation, voted to mete out impartial justice to all evil doers. Sentence of death was pronounced on Kendall, McMillan, Livingston, Lewis Binion, John Binion and John Boggs. Other members of the gang received sentences varying from five to one hundred lashes on the bare back and notice to quit the State.

The lodge rode into Martinsburg at midnight, armed and disguised; they forced the sash down, unlocked the keys of the jail, and brought forth Kendall and McMillan to suffer the extreme penalty of Lynch law. The frightened wretches confessed everything, implicated Livingston, the two Binions and Boggs, and were hung up to a walnut tree in the Court House yard. A proclamation was posted in

several prominent places threatening evil doers and their friends and sympathizers with the vengeance of the Regulators.

After hanging the two prisoners the band quickly dispersed. The execution created considerable excitement, but no effort was made to bring the lynchers to justice. The night following they captured Louis Binion and hung him to a ladder set up against his own house. Others of the gang were visited and whipped and ordered to leave the state. For a month the Regulators were every night whipping and hanging. John Binion took to the "bush," and one night endeavored to get out of the county. He and Boggs were of the same party. The latter was a hunter and fisherman, and the place of rendezvous of the two proscribed men was a log cabin which Boggs sometimes occupied on his hunting excursions. The Regulators learned of the movements of the two men and sought to check their flight. They surrounded the cabin and demanded an unconditional surrender. Binion and Boggs refused to give themselves up. The Regulators fired a volley into the cabin, broke down the door, shot Boggs dead and wounded Binion. Binion begged for mercy, but they laughed his prayer to scorn. A rope was placed about his neck and he was hanging by the neck, dragged to the nearest tree. They strung him up, and as he writhed under the cruel, choking rope, fired a volley into the swinging body and ended the wretch's misery.

The arch criminal Livingston, however, escaped them. It appears that he learned of the hanging of the two men in Martinsburg and their betrayal of him that same night, and making hasty preparations he fled across the Big Sandy into West Virginia. He remained in hiding for several weeks, working up his business, collected together all the ready money he could realize and went to Texas, in one of the frontier towns of which state he is now located. The rest of the gang fled the state. A great deal of stolen property was recovered by the detective and returned to the owners. The property on "Cracker's Neck" was divided up and sold by Livingston's son, after which the young man went to Texas to join his sire.

The new order increased its membership and established subordinate lodges in other counties. It restored order and made law respected. It drove out the desperadoes, thieves and outlaws, and made it possible for an honest man to live in Elliott county. As an evidence of what terror of evil doing was inspired by the Regulators it is said that a man could lay down a thousand dollars in the middle of the road anywhere in the county and leave it there for weeks without fear of its being picked up, because, as a mountaineer quaintly expressed it to the writer:

"That's no tellin', mister, how many ridin' nought be coverin' that same thousand dollars, nor how quick a man might see kingdom kum. Who'd be droued fool enuf to pick hit up?"

—[Detroit Free Press.

Soda Water.
The soda water business is flourishing. Millions of dollars have been made out of it, and millions more will be made. It's the popular drink. The speaker was a prominent manufacturer of soda water, and was showing a reporter through his establishment. "See that fountain. Ain't it a beauty? Worth \$1,400. That's going to Europe. What a change has come over this business in the past fifteen years. Then a soda water fountain consisted simply of one short pipe running up through the counter. The sweetening fluids were ranged in bottles around this; but now everything is different, and two dozen syrups can be drawn from one fountain. The most beautiful fountain I ever saw cost \$2,000. It was constructed of several varieties of marble. There were fountains for thirty-two different kinds of syrups, and for eight kinds of mineral water. The so-called soda ran through about 300 feet of condensing and cooling pipes before it reached the glass. Yes, Americans were the first to manufacture fine soda water fountains, and we now ship them to all points in Europe and even to Australia."

"What do fountains cost?"
"A lot of money from \$100 to \$2,000." A prominent drug store druggist was asked about the purity of so-called soda water and of the syrups used with them.

"It is two-thirds bogus," he replied. "Soda water as usually prepared contains no soda in any form. Pure water with carbonic acid gas is all that it is. Nearly every druggist makes his own soda water, and I know of one case in which the proprietor of a large drug store has sunk an artesian well for the purpose of having plenty of water."

"What about syrups?"
"In most cases they are unfit for drink, positively injurious, and very often made from an inferior quality of drugs. The so-called pure fruit syrups, in nine cases out of ten, do not contain a smelt of the fruit they are supposed to be made of, but they are concocted with skill as to deceive the sensitive taste."

"How many soda water stands are there in New York?"
"Thousands; one place alone that I know of sold over 3,000 glasses of soda a day last summer. Profitable? Well, I should think so."—[New York Express.

THE NEWS.

In Billings township, Mich., Mrs. Anna Stevenson shot her husband, William, dead, for trying to gain access to her house after she had barred him out. The couple, though married a long time, had often quarrelled. The Nashville Banner takes a cheerful view of the educational work being done in Tennessee. It says that the Vanderbilt University is fast assuming its proper place at the head of Southern educational institutions, and that it is destined to be a tremendous power in the South and Southwest, and to extend its area of influence throughout Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Southern Illinois and Indiana.

The following losses by fire are reported by telegraph: At Ogdensburg, N. Y., burning of Henry Rodde, \$75,000, insurance \$43,000; at Pocatambo, Ark., a large number of business houses, including a saw mill; at Leadville, Col., in the shaft of the Mike & Star mine, destroying the derrick, five men supposed to have been educated.

Franklin J. Moore, ex-Governor of South Carolina, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions to petit larceny. The plea was accepted by the district attorney, and Judge Gildersleepe sentenced Moore to the penitentiary for six months.

The will of the late John B. Eldridge, of Hartford, Conn., bequeaths \$10,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions; \$10,000 to the Woman's Christian Association of Hartford; \$20,000 to the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley, Mass.; \$15,000 to Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; and \$10,000 to the American Missionary Association of New York for the education of the colored people of the South. About \$10,000 is given to his brother and \$6,000 to each of five nephews and nieces. The residue of the estate goes to the Hartford Hospital and Hartford Orphan Asylum. The entire estate amounts to about \$225,000.

Thirty-five lodges of starving Indians are encamped within three miles of Fort Sisseton, Dak. They are unwilling to return to their reservation because there is no food for them at the agency.

Captain Tenneck, of the British steamer Strathairn, has been arrested in San Francisco for bringing 326 more Chinese than the law allows.

Fifty applicants for admission have arrived at West Point, and there has been but one rejection. A fire at Grand Haven, Mich., destroyed Boynton & Archey's shingle mill; loss \$125,000. A duel was fought in St. Bernard parish, near New Orleans, between Major E. A. Burke, of the Times-Democrat, and C. H. Parker, editor of the Playmate. Pistols were used and five shots exchanged. At the fifth shot Burke was shot through both thighs, though no bone was broken, and the wound is not considered dangerous.

Another train-robber was overtaken by the officers about ten miles from the spot where the robbery of the Missouri Pacific train, in Texas, was attempted recently. He resisted arrest, and was killed and buried on the spot where he fell. The officers are in pursuit of Charles Carter, an escaped convict, who planned the train robbery.

Twenty female dwellings, occupied by families on Brown and Ravine streets, Cincinnati, were burned. One child was burned to death. Twenty families are homeless and all their effects in ashes. Loss not less than \$25,000.

Southern News.
Detective Watkins, of St. Louis, is on his way to Shelbyville, Tenn., to arrest Montgomery, president of a savings bank, who has been indicted by the grand jury of St. Louis on the charge of defrauding Small & Co., grain brokers, out of \$10,000.

James E. Harvey was hanged at Carrollton, Ga., for the murder of Arthur McMullen. William L. Moon was to have been executed at the same time and place for the murder of John Ward, but he poisoned himself by mixing match heads in liniment, and had to be respite for two days, when he was hanged.

The Atlanta Constitution says more than 100,000 bales of cotton have been sold in Georgia this year than the entire cotton belt possessed one year ago. This means more grain and loss cotton, and is a step in the right direction.

The storm in Northampton county, N. C., ruined cotton, wheat and corn crops. Hailstones weighing a pound and a quarter fell. Felter's Academy was demolished by the wind.

About a week ago a little girl named Anna Bridges, aged thirteen years, was repeatedly outraged by three colored men, near Butler ville, Ark. The three men were caught, and taken to Butlerville, where they were identified by the girl. A mob rescued them from the officers, and all three were hanged to a tree.

B. H. Hill, Jr., has telegraphed from Eureka Springs to his brother, C. D. Hill, in Atlanta, that their father, Senator Hill, will return to Georgia within a few days. He is much improved in health.

Charleston, S. C., is naturally pleased over the fact that a large and handsome steamboat has just been built and successfully launched there. All the work, including the machinery, was done by Charleston mechanics, which is regarded as a proof of the progressiveness of the various industries employed in ship-building.

In the Criminal Court at Memphis, Tenn., in the cases of the captain, mate and watchmen of the steamer Golden City, indicted for involuntary manslaughter in connection with the disaster by which the steamer was burned and a number of lives lost, a verdict of guilty of the judge, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A terrible explosion took place in Tunnel No. 1 on the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio Railroad. The tunnel has been in process of construction for some months, and in order to hasten its completion men were working towards the centre from both directions. Their labors were almost completed, and such a short distance intervened between the two parties that their picks could be distinctly heard as they approached the spot agreed upon. The party engaged in the east end of the tunnel, therefore, concluded to make short work, and resorted to the usual method of blasting. Notwithstanding their proximity to the party approaching in the opposite direction, not the slightest notification was given them of the intended blast, and two hundred and fifty kegs of powder were ignited, which penetrated the strong wall which had hitherto divided the workmen. Through the stupor blunder three men were instantly killed, two having their heads blown off, while five others were horribly injured and ten others slightly. The party numbered forty men, and how any of them escaped with their lives is miraculous.

Washington.
The general deficiency appropriation bill was reported to the House. It contains an item of \$32,328 to pay the expenses of the Yorktown celebration. The whole amount appropriated is nearly \$9,000,000. Mr. Chas. H. Reed, counsel for Gettysburg, made a motion before Judge Wylie, in the Criminal Court at Washington, asking the correction of the record of the trial with reference to the errors alleged to exist in it as to

the place of President Garfield's death, in order to enable him to take other steps which he had in view. The motion was denied. Mr. Reed said that though embarrassed, he was not cut off from further action.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, exhibits his usual fine comprehension of the postal needs of the country and the modification of postal usages demanded by our progressive civilization in the resolution offered by him requesting the committee on postoffice to report upon the expediency of reducing the rate of postage on letters to two cents, and on newspapers to half the present rate.

Foreign News.
There is a promise of an abundant harvest in Ireland, rent-paying is more general, and the number of outrages during May is much less than for some months previous. The Repression bill was considered in Parliament. Michael Davitt delivered a speech at Liverpool condemning the Land bill.

The winners at Asot were Valentine, Trietan, Quiklime, The Duke and Retreat. The steamer Alaska made her passage from New York to Fastnet in six days, nineteen hours and twenty-five minutes.

Vessels are inadequate to accommodate the crowds of Italians going to Capra to attend Garibaldi's funeral.

The Egyptian Conference seems to have been thrust into the background. Work on the forts at Alexandria has been suspended. The military leaders threaten to wreak vengeance on the Khedive if the Sultan upholds him.

Count Khevenhuller is to be governor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are to have a civil government.

The Turkish commission has arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, and will proceed to Cairo. The Egyptian soldiers concentrated along the Suez Canal have been ordered to return to their former quarters.

The English and French ambassadors at Constantinople have informed the Porte that their governments do not consider the holding of a conference of the powers less necessary because a Turkish commission has been sent to Cairo.

The cremation of Garibaldi's body has been abandoned, for the present at least, on account of the want of proper appliances.

It is now said that the coronation of the Czar of Russia has not been postponed, and that it will take place at Moscow, on or about September 7th of the present year.

The bill providing for a gradual reduction of the customs tariff was again under discussion in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

SENATE.
In the United States Senate, after a written statement from Mr. Davis, President pro tempore, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on rules to inquire into and report upon the power of the President pro tempore, being absent from the chair, to appoint a temporary occupant, and if, in their judgment, he has no power, to inquire into the expediency of conferring it upon him. House bill was adopted establishing Newport News, Va., as a port of entry, and changing the boundaries of the fourth collection district of Virginia. A resolution was adopted directing the public printer to report whether the employment of compositors or others in the government printing office is limited or qualified by the rules or regulations of any organization, secret or open. The army appropriation bill was further considered.

An amendment providing for the voluntary retirement of women from the army service was adopted, and another amendment was adopted providing for compulsory retirement at sixty-four years of age. Mr. Lapham introduced a resolution directing the committee on woman suffrage, with a statement of the views of the majority in its favor, the bill for an amendment to the constitution giving the right of suffrage to women. Mr. George presented the minority report on the subject.

In the United States Senate the bill granting right of way to the Annapolis and Short Line Railroad through the government farm at Annapolis, Md., was reported favorably from the naval committee. A joint resolution was introduced for a commission on the revival of the United States Navy.

A resolution was passed, allowing the use of tents for the Grand Army encampment at Baltimore. The resolution also passed the House through the committee on military and naval affairs, and was passed. In the United States Senate House bills were passed appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Lynchburg, Va.; \$40,000 for a United States court-house at Charleston, West Va.; and \$75,000 for a court-house at St. Louis, Mo. House resolutions in regard to the death of Garibaldi were agreed to.

HOUSE.
In the House the contested election case of Lowe vs. Wheeler was discussed during the entire session. In the House of Representatives the Alabama contested election case of Lowe vs. Wheeler was decided in favor of Lowe, greenbacker. The Senate was not in session.

In the House Mr. Robinson introduced a bill granting a pension of \$3,000 a year to John Randolph McKim, an arriving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson; also appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for the removal of the remains of Thomas Jefferson to Charlottesville, Va., and for the erection of a monument over them. Senate bill was passed granting the right of way to the Annapolis and Short Line Railroad through the government farm at Annapolis. A number of bills making appropriations for the erection of public buildings were passed, including \$500,000 for Brooklyn, N. Y., and \$200,000 for Pensacola, Fla.

In the House a resolution expressive of regret at the news of the death of Gen. Garibaldi was unanimously adopted. The deficiency bill was further considered, and considerable opposition made to the clause making an appropriation of over \$30,000 to meet the liabilities incurred by the Yorktown centennial commission.

In the House a bill was passed appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Scranton, Pa. Mr. Sparks tendered an apology for the unpardonable language used towards Mr. Cox the previous day. The apology was accepted, after which the House took up the general deficiency appropriation bill. A motion to strike out the clause appropriating \$150,000 for the bureau of construction and repair of the navy led to a debate on the policy of Congress towards the navy, which was participated in by Messrs. Blount, Hewitt, Robinson and others, after which the bill was passed.

After concluding the consideration of sixty-three pages of the bill, the House adjourned.

THE MARKETS.
BALTIMORE.
FLOUR—City Mills, extra 7 25 7 37
WHEAT—Southern white 1 42 1 45
CORN—Southern white 93 98 1/2
RYE—good 86 86 1/2
OATS—Maryland 60 60
COTTON—middling 12 12 1/2
good ordinary 10 10 1/2
HAY—Straw and Pa. Timothy 10 10 1/2
WHEAT—wheat 9 10 10 1/2
BUTTER—Western prime 13 13 1/2
WHEAT—wheat 13 13 1/2
EGGS—Western prime 11 11 1/2
CATTLE 6 75 7 75
SHEEP 5 11 5 11
SWINE 4 11 4 11
TOBACCO—LEAF—inferior 2 00 3 50
good common 4 00 5 00
good to fine 6 50 8 00
fancy 8 50 10 00
good to fine red 10 00 14 00

NEW YORK.
COTTON—middling upland 12 1/2 12 1/2
FLOUR—So. city 5 90 6 75
WHEAT—No. 1, white 1 47 1 48 1/2
RYE—State 85 86
OATS—Southern yellow 82 86
BUTTER—State 60 62
CHEESE—State 20 22
EGGS 20 22

PHILADELPHIA.
FLOUR—Pa. family 6 00 6 13
WHEAT—Pa. and So. red 1 43 1 44 1/2
RYE—Pennsylvania 90 92
OATS—Southern yellow 87 88
BUTTER—State 24 25
CHEESE—N. Y. factory 8 12
EGGS—State 20 22

USE NONE BUT THE BEST.
THE GREAT FAMILY SOAP MAKER
S. P. R. THE ORIGINAL
CONCENTRATED LYE
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS
PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. PHILA.

OPIMUM.
Morphone Hb's Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Send for circular. G. H. State, Chicago, Ill.

There is Trouble in Store.
For those who neglect to rectify irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels, which they foolishly imagine will "come right of themselves." Of this silly error some persons are usually disabused by the development of some serious chronic malady, traceable to what they were pleased to consider a trifling disorder of the above named organs. Such a culmination is easily avoided. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably has the effect of renewing the secretory action of a torpid liver, restoring healthy digestion and assimilation, and rendering the habit of body perfectly regular. The activity of these all important functions being restored, the entire system tanned and regulated by the incomparable corrective and invigorant, no danger to the general health is to be apprehended from causes which, if not eradicated in time, will assuredly undermine it.

If a Chinaman works for less wages than a white man, it is because he is obliged to. We don't believe one can be found who would refuse \$1 per day.

"THEIR OCCUPATION GONE."
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and two days ago, I was a whole system. Failing to find relief in remedies prescribed, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery." It effected my entire cure. Your facilities have only to be used to appreciate it. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation gone. Yours truly, L. B. McILLAN, M. D., Breesport, N. Y.

"Dear me!" said Mrs. E. Ringgold the other day, "young girls nowadays are not what their mothers used to be. Half of them are sufferers from nervous prostration!"

Could Hardly Stand on Her Feet.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., N. Y.: Dear Sir—I must tell you what your medicine has done for me. Before taking your "Favorite Prescription" I could hardly stand on my feet, but by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The "Favorite Prescription" is a wonderful medicine for debilitated and nervous females. I cannot express how thankful I am to you for your advice. Yours truly, Mrs. CORNELIA ALLISON, Peosta, Ia.

An Ohio man upstaged a lady from a chair and wiped his nose upon it. It takes an Ohio man to solve mysteries. Now we know what in thunder a lady is!

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